The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. P. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select, Intelligences, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1872. NO. 60.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

LOSSES OF THE BOSTON BANKS

The Postmaster General's Report

Still Another State for Grant.

The South Carolina Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1872.

The Boston Banks.

Comptroller Knox returned to-day from Boston. When he left all the banks had appeared at the clearing house, all but three having appeared the morning after the fire. When he started to return the officers of the banks were estimating their total loss at only two millions, and the Comptroller thinks that three millions will fully cover it. That loss is distributed, and need not prevent any of the banks from going on as usual in declaring dividends.

Report of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Cresswell has nearly completed his annual report, which will this year be of more than usual interest, since it will include, in addition to the record of the operations of the Department, recommendations in favor of the repeal of the franking privilege and the assumption by the government of the telegraph business of the country. Upon the latter topic the Postmaster General will present a large amount of statistical and official information, specially collected for this purpose during several months past, and derived from the experience of nearly all European countries. The subject as thus presented is likely to attract early attention by Congress, and it is expected an effort will be made to place the whole subject in charge of a special committee of each house.

Another State for Grant.

Late returns from Florida indicate that the State must be transferred to the Grant column. The vote of all but five counties gives Grant 3,600 majority, which, if the missing counties give the same Democratic majorities as in 1870, will not be diminished below ten thousand. The returns show that the Republican majorities have increased on an average of fifty per cent. on those of two years since, which leaves little apprehension that the five counties can save the State to Greeley. The Legislature will have five or six Republican majority, insuring a Republican successor to Senator Gilbert. The entire Cuban vote at Key West was thrown for Greeley, in obedience to direct instructions from the Junta in New York.

South Carolina Senatorship.

Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, informs his friends in this city that he has strong hopes of re-election, having the entire Conservative and bolters' vote at his command to begin with, which gives him three fourths of the requisite number. Representative Elliott has published a card, in which he denies the report that he intends to withdraw from the contest, or transfer his strength to any other candidate. A well informed politician, who has just arrived from Columbia, says, however, that there is good reason to believe that Elliott's friends will ultimately sustain Patterson and elect him.

Bad Piece of Evidence.

The evidence taken by the Secretary of the Committee of the House before adjournment in the case of Judge Delahay, of Kansas, has been printed. Among other things developed, it appears that the sale of nearly one hundred thousand acres of the Delaware reserve in that State to the Missouri River Railroad Company, in 1864 or '65, was consummated by the Interior Department upon a bond attested by the signature of Judge Delahay and bearing the seal of his court attached, but in which the date was blank and the penal sum required not named.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1872.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Information received to-day from Illinois is to the effect that Mr. Washburne, Minister to France, is a candidate for United States Senator in place of Trumbull, whose term expires March 4th. It is understood Washburne's claims will be favored by Grant. The contest will be between Washburne and Oglesby, with the chances in favor of Washburne.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

It is generally believed in official circles that Mr. Evarts, of New York, can have the State Department if he be willing to abandon his large practice for political honors.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

A delegation composed by Judge Loughridge, member of Congress elect from Iowa, Senator Lewis, of Virginia, and Representative elect J. Ambler Smith and J. R. Sener, with other gentlemen, called upon the President to-day, in order to lay before him the subject of the James river and Kanawha canal, for which government aid is desired. The value of the proposed work in the interest of cheap and capacious transportation of produce from the West to the seaboard, the tender by the States of Virginia and West Virginia of their interests to the government, and the proposition that after a return of the expenditure for the completion of the canal it be made a highway free of all tolls, except those necessary to keep it in repair, were presented to the President and will probably at an early day receive the attention of Congress. The President expressed himself sensible of the great importance of the work in its national aspects, and after an informal interchange of opinion the delegation withdrew, much gratified with their interview.

FROM BOSTON.

Fire Items—Contents of Most of the Recovered Safes Ruined.

BOSTON, November 15.—There are but few new items to be gathered relating to the fire. The safe of Messrs. J. M. Bebee & Co., in Winthrop square, was opened, but nothing remained of the contents except a few charred books and papers. Messrs. Harwell, Kingsley & Rogers' safe was recovered from their safe a lot of silverware in a damaged condition and pretty much of the family jewelry generally wrecked. The safe contained a small portion of gold coin, which was melted. The property in the larger portion of the safes recovered was ruined. Several steamers are still playing upon the ruins. The steel and iron mill is a scene of active building operations, half a dozen wooden structures being already finished and in process of erection.

REBUILDING PROJECTS.

The *Herald* says: The matter of laying out the burnt district upon a new plan is receiving the personal attention of a large number of citizens and city officials. There are two distinct propositions, one of which will without doubt be eventually adopted. The first may be called the popular one, and it is this: The passage of a law at the special session of the Legislature authorizing the city to take possession of the whole territory, to obliterate all present streets and property lines so far as necessary, and lay out districts upon the entirely new plan, with a system of wide, straight streets, and sell the land bordering upon them to those who wish to occupy it with buildings for business purposes. The advantages of this are readily seen, but if it is done the whole present system of drainage and paving must be overthrown, and the gas and water pipes, sidewalks, hydrants and cellar walls, a blotter of which are yet intact and very valuable, must be torn up and rendered almost worthless. The cost would be enormous. The second plan is the conservative one. This contemplates the widening of streets and the extending of streets—perhaps the discontinuance of small portions of some streets and the general improvement of present lines. This plan, though not effecting so radical and thorough improvement as the first, necessitates far less of trouble in its accomplishment.

WILL PAY EVERY DOLLAR.

BANGOR, ME., November 15.—The Bangor Insurance Company will pay every dollar of its losses at Boston without impairing its capital. The National Insurance Company has suspended.

The Feeling About Insurance and Business.

(From the Advertiser of Wednesday.)

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the insurance companies are able to present so cheerful a report. The Massachusetts stock companies were of course the heaviest losers, and all but two or three of them to some extent involved. Most of them however can pay a large percentage on the policies they had on property in the burnt district, in one or two cases reaching ninety-five per cent, and in no instance falling below twenty per cent. The institutional companies in the State make a good showing, but some of them will inevitably fail. A very large proportion of the policies were held in companies of other States and in foreign companies. It now seems certain that there will be hardly two or three failures among them and that the losses will be paid in full. The result is that the consequences of the fire will be very widely scattered. Our merchants and real estate owners will bear the either-or between insurance and the value of property destroyed, and a proportion, which seems likely to be small, of the face of their policies. We cannot, by the receipt of the insurance money, include ourselves into the idea that there has been no loss, but it is satisfactory to find that Boston will in natural course be relieved of a large share of the burden.

Grist Mill Burned.

CLEVELAND, O., November 15.—A fire at Sharon Pa., to-day destroyed Hafers, Gloss & Co's. new grist mill. The fire had just been put in the furnace for the first time. Loss $20,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Robert Patterson has been lying dangerously ill of pneumonia at his residence, in Philadelphia, since Monday of last week. On that day he accompanied some gentlemen on the trial trip of a new steam yacht, and exposed himself to the cold and wet while out that afternoon. Upon returning home he complained of feeling unwell; the next day he was so ill as to be unable to attend to business, and since that time has been confined to his bed. A change for the better has, however, taken place, and it is thought he will be out in a day or two.

Senator Sumner left Liverpool on Thursday for New York on the steamer Baltic.

The furniture store of Bailey & Smith, in Lawrence, Kansas, was burned Thursday night. Loss $30,000; insurance $7,000.

Grant's official majority in New Jersey is 14,557.

The Royal Geographical Society of England has sent a letter of thanks to James Gordon Bennett for the part he took in the discovery of Livingstone, and has voted Stanley a Victoria medal of 1872.

The steamer Victoria, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

Arrangements are being made at Quincy, Mass., to give a welcome to Charles Francis Adams, who is expected home on Monday.

The Cincinnati Board of Councilmen have adopted a resolution directing the Law Commissioner and City Solicitor to report an ordinance for the more safe construction of houses against fire, and for the prevention of the erection of Mansard roofs as now constructed here.

William Linton, an agent for a pottery at Baltimore, was found dead in his room at the Gleason House, Cincinnati, yesterday, it is supposed from heart disease or apoplexy.

The steamer Koln, from Bremen, arrived at New York last night.

The Presbytery in session at Louisville, Kentucky, rendered a verdict of guilty against Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Robertson on charges of drunkenness, incompetency and falsehood, and sentenced him to be deposed from the ministry and suspended from the privileges of the church until he shows repentance fitting him for membership.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Tyrolese Diet Closed by the Governor.

VIENNA, November 15.—A dispatch from Innsbruck says that the sessions of the Tyrolese Diet have been closed by the Governor, in consequence of the refusal of the members to fulfill their duties.

Communists at New Caledonia.

PARIS, November 15.—The government has received information from New Caledonia of the safe arrival of the transports Guerriere and Garonne, which carried out the Communists sentenced to imprisonment in that colony.

Another Carlist Insurrection Projected.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The Central Junta of the Carlist organization meets to-day to discuss means to procure funds to support an insurrection in Catalonia.

An armed body of Carlists, two hundred in number, under the command of one Besanco, stopped on Wednesday night two diligences *en route* from the French city of Perpignan to Gerona in Spain. The leader of the Carlists insisted that the owners of the diligences shall henceforth pay him a round sum for the privilege of the road, upon penalty, in case of refusal, of seizure of their horses. The telegraph wires had been cut by the Carlists between Barcelona and Gerona. An engagement is reported to have occurred in the department of Gerona, but no particulars have been procured.

MADRID, November 15.—The physicians in attendance upon King Amadeus have issued a bulletin stating that his majesty is suffering from rheumatism.

The Reform of the Jury System.

PARIS, November 15.—Assembly at to-day's session adopted by a vote of 475 to 142 a bill for the reform of the French jury system.

Miscellaneous Despatches.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Crown Prince Frederick William is indisposed and has in consequence been compelled to postpone his journey to Switzerland.

A dispatch from Pilau says the steamship Anglo Dane, which left Copenhagen on Monday last for Pilau, is believed to have foundered in the Baltic during the heavy gale on Wednesday, with all on board.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, November 15.—The steamships Java, from New York, and Samaria, from Boston, have arrived.

MORILLE, Nov. 15.—The steamships India, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 15, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93⅞. American securities—5-20s of '65, 93; 5-20s of '67, 93; 10-40s, 87⅛; new 5s, 88⅝; Erie 40. Petroleum spirits 16@17d. Sperm oil £87 @88 10s.

PARIS, November 15.—Rentes 52 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 15.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9¼d; middling Orleans 10 5-8d; sales were 12,000 bales, including — for speculation and export. 2,000 bales; sales for the week 60,000 bales; exports same time 6,000 bales. Corn—Spot, no sales; mixed, new, 34s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28s 3d. Peas 28s. Pork 56s. Beef 63s 6d. Lard 38s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s. Receipts of cotton for the past three days 9,000 quarters; of American 5,000 quarters. Receipts of wheat for the same time 26,000 quarters; of American 16,000 quarters.

ANTWERP, November 15.—Petroleum—refined 55 francs.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

It is Still Spreading—Serious Aspect in the Anthracite Coal Regions—Relapse into Dropsy—Great Fatality at Buffalo—Wheeling, Cincinnati and Louisville Suffering—Hearses Drawn by Oxen.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

New Castle, Pa., November 15, 1872.

The epizooty has made its appearance in our city. In the different livery stables there are from fifty to sixty cases reported, and perhaps one-third of the horses in the city are affected with it. The disease is causing considerable excitement in mercantile circles, and has affected business considerably in this locality.

SPREADING AT SALEM, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, OHIO, November 15, 1872.

The horse disease, which first appeared in this place on the 9th, is spreading rapidly. The omnibuses have stopped running for the present. The horses of all the livery stables are down with it, and it is feared it will seriously interfere with business. So far no cases have resulted fatally.

NUMEROUS DEATHS AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 15.—A large number of horses, which have been worked too hard since their recovery from the epidemic, are suffering from a relapse, and numerous deaths from affection of the kidneys and dropsy are reported.

THE MALADY SPREADING IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 15.—The epizooty is spreading rapidly in this city. One stable had thirteen new cases to-day. About all the stables in the city are now affected. The cars on the Main Street Railway here have not been running to-day, though to accommodate travel to and from the railroad at Bridgeport the company managed to keep one car running on the Island line. Many others will undoubtedly be compelled to stop before morning. In several instances horses have had to be taken from vehicles on the streets to-day, being attacked with the disease.

THE COAL REGIONS VISITED.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 15.—The horse disease is becoming general throughout the coal regions. Shipment of coal by canal from Schuylkill Haven has been suspended. Mules are affected by the disease. There being no shipments of coal by the canal, it is feared that several collieries will have to suspend work to-morrow.

AFFAIRS GROWING VERY SERIOUS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—At no time since the prevalence of the horse malady has matters seemed so serious as to-day. The cold blustering weather has made the loss of public conveyances all the more trying to citizens, many of whom are now compelled to walk to distant homes in the suburbs and remote parts of the city. The embarrassments which trade is meeting are, however, much greater than all others. The almost inability to move anything by horses is producing great dullness in a number of the departments of trade, rendering (prices only nominal. Materials are accumulating at the depot, while contractors are able to care for them only with the greatest difficulty. A large number of oxen have been offered to the city within two or three days, and could be seen to-day in all parts of the city in lengths of two and four, taking the ox of horses. Man power to wagons is used more largely than ever before, and wagons drawn by four and six men have become common on all our streets. A dummy engine commenced running this afternoon on the Pendleton street car line, carrying passengers from residence to Broadway and Third. Since dark this evening the novelty is what can be seen upon the streets of the city. On account of the general interruption to travel on the city railways the Fair, which was to open next week, was to-day postponed three weeks. Among the many unusual sights observed by the citizens generally.

CONSOLIDATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

Congratulatory messages were exchanged to-day between the Mayors of Adelaide, Australia, and New York, upon the completion of submarine telegraphic communication.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Judge Pratt vacated his appointment of Receiver of the International Insurance Company, and Judge Fancher's appointee, Jarvis Slade, is now permanent Receiver. The Home Insurance Company has decided to wind up. They claim to be able to pay all liabilities and about twenty-five or thirty per cent. among the stockholders.

SWISS INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Swiss residents are making great preparations to celebrate the anniversary of Swiss independence.

MONUMENT TO A BOATMAN.

Francis Cassiday, arrested and imprisoned some months ago on suspicion of connection with the Paterno murder, has sued Capt. Terry, of the Brooklyn police, for $10,000 damages.

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An Actor Killed by a Cyprian.

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Fearful Gale at Duluth—Breakwater Carried Away.

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In addition to the wreck of the schooner Palmer, at Duluth, previously reported, later reports mention the loss of the schooner Comet and propeller St. Paul, the latter loaded with grain, bound for this port. It is feared a large list of disasters to shipping will be received.

Saw Factory and Steel Works Burned —Loss $150,000.

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Increased Fire Protection Demanded.

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SECOND EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA POSTMASTER

The President Will Not Recede from the Civil Service Rules.

Delegation of Pennsylvanians Fail in an Effort to That End.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1872.

The first delegation of politicians that has arrived since the election to dictate an appointment received a snub direct from the President to-day. An appointment was made yesterday at the White House for Philadelphians, who came in the interest of candidates for Postmaster in that city. Among those who appeared before the President were the Governor elect, Senator Cameron, Representative O'Neill, the Mayor and Sheriff of the city, United States District Attorney, a squad of members of the Legislature and a number of lesser lights. What was most wanted was that the President should set aside the Civil Service rules and appoint a man they had fixed upon. When the party had gathered Mayor Stokely, who had been selected as spokesman, urged the claims of the candidate of the delegation. He was a good Republican, a friend of the administration, and his appointment would do much toward maintaining the organization that had rolled up such a large majority. He was aware that the President had already expressed a desire to apply the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission in all future appointments, but he thought that in this case, and inasmuch as Mr. Truman's appointment would be of so much advantage to the party in Philadelphia, the civil service rules and regulations should be set aside. He did not think the Republican party of Philadelphia had much faith in the civil service rules. They certainly did not stop to think of them when they were rolling up large majorities for Grant and Wilson. The effect of this speech on the President was not such as had been expected. The signs were that he regarded it as impudent. The reply he made, that he could not conscientiously set aside the rules and regulations he had approved, was not in tone or matter what they had hoped for. The fact is the whole party came away appreciating that their visit and course under the circumstances had been regarded as intrusion. There is a great deal of good feeling in the city over this discomfiture.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—A delegation of prominent Philadelphia politicians, headed by Senator Cameron and Governor Hartranft, waited upon the President this A. M. to ask the appointment of Mr. Truman as Postmaster of Philadelphia. Mayor Stokely, in behalf of the delegates, presented the claims of Truman for the position, saying that he had been very effective in keeping the Republican party in Philadelphia together, which resulted in giving such a magnificent victory on the 5th of November. The President said, in reply, that he had committed himself to the policy of civil service reform, and that the Republican party, in its national platform had declared in its favor, and whenever it was possible to secure a good appointment under the civil service rules he felt it to be a public duty to make a selection accordingly. As a rule he would endeavor to reward efficiency on the part of subordinates in positions of public trust, but when it should appear that he could secure a better appointment by going outside of the civil service then he should not hesitate to do so. In the present case, Mr. Fairman, deputy postmaster, was highly recommended in every way as qualified for the position, and it was not denied that by his appointment the government would secure a faithful and efficient officer. Under these circumstances, therefore, he felt he could not do otherwise than promote Mr. Fairman to the place to be made vacant by the resignation of General Bingham, but would take into consideration all that had been said in favor of Mr. Truman. The delegation thereupon withdrew, and will leave for home this afternoon, fully satisfied that Mr. Fairman will be appointed.

CASUALTIES.

Probably Fatal Accident to a Hunter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CROWN POINT, IND., November 15, 1872.

Early this morning a party of men left town in a wagon for a day's hunt. About eight miles from town one of the party, known as Royal White, was in the act of taking his gun out of the wagon, when the piece went off, the whole charge lodging in his breast. The man is in a dangerous condition and sinking fast. It is thought he cannot recover.

Telegraph Operator Run Over by a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARROLLTON STATION, O., November 15, 1872.

A young man named Byed Lawrence, about eighteen years of age, who is employed here as night telegraph operator on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, in attempting to board a freight train this morning for the purpose of going home, fell under the train. His right leg was severed, and right foot were crushed. He was conveyed to his home in Dayton, where his leg was amputated below the knee. He is in a critical condition this evening.

Run Into by a Switch Engine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., November 15, 1872.

Last evening as Mr. Blakesly was crossing the railroad, on Beall street, with a horse and wagon, he was backed into by a switch engine and barely escaped with his life by jumping out. His wagon was smashed to atoms. The switch engine, which is making a couple cars of coal up a trestle of the elevator ran with such force as to knock the bumper down and both cars fell from the trestle into the canal. No person hurt.

Fatal Smash-up on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 14.—A serious accident is reported on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to-day, by which an engineer and several others were killed, and a train badly damaged. The accident occurred near Duval's Bluff. No particulars have been received.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1872.

THE BURNING OF THE MISSOURI.

At the investigation by the government inspectors to-day into the burning of the steamer Missouri October 25, near the Bahamas, whereby so many lives were lost, Patrick McGovern, pantryman, testified that everything was done that could be done with the means on hand. He did not believe that the boat in which he was could not remain near enough to the burning steamer on the night she was picked up all that jumped overboard while the boat was alongside.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Situated in the centre of the best trade in Pittsburgh. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

CO-OPERATIVE GLASS MEN WILL find a location at Second street Coal. White Sand Rock, water power to crush it almost read, and Houses for workmen on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad within about one-third of a mile, an. White Lime within fifty miles, and all cheap. Address Alcona, Pa.

TWO CAPITALISTS—WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, with a cash capital from $5,000 to $10,000, to take an active interest and invest in a manufacturing business, well established, a few miles from Pittsburgh. The cash would be required by the 1st of December, to extend the works and fit up extra machinery. The most liberal interest and best of security. For further particulars address F., Box H. W. Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOTEL STAND—FOR particulars call on or address O. E. PHINNEY, Linca, Allen county, Ohio.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 19 Virginia alley, near Wood street. Apply at W. A. HOKELER, No. 29 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, on Second street and Duquesne way. The Building is 26 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, and a Low Pressure Engine and Boiler. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works. Plant in full running order. For further particulars call at the Works. S. L. VERA, Proprietor.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new; eight rooms and bath in each; Cellars; Gas; Hydrant; Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted throughout. Rent, $25 per month; most pleasant location, part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Canary Stock; will not glaze or gum. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Second street.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-FLUE BOILERS, 28 feet by 42, all complete, by JAMES HILL & CO., Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—All sizes of Rubber Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 68 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Second hand Belting and Hose, at Rubber Store, 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—JUDSON GOVERNORS—The best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which steam pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & MORGAN, 140 Water and 139 Front street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Shafting, and Gearing and Hose, as low as any other House, in the City. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 68 Smithfield street.

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FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE OF 6 rooms, with Bathroom, Hall and Cellar. Gas throughout, all in good order. Lot 20 by 100 feet, beautifully situated on Roberts street, Fifteenth Ward. Price $4,000. Will be sold low. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Certain Remedy

M. J. McGann, druggist, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street, has now for sale the remedy for the prevailing horse disease, used in the Adams Express Company's stables throughout the country. It is claimed to be the most effective remedy yet used. It was administered in Philadelphia, and out of seventy-three horses suffering from the disease, all but three or four are at work. Owners of sick horses should not fail to test it.

"Hurry Up the Cakes."

And be sure to put into them the proper quantity of Banner Baking Powder, and they will be Light, Sweet and Delicious. Mistakes are avoided by using this celebrated Powder, as each can contains a measure, and full directions go with it.

House Cleaning Made Easy.

Sapolio does the work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for windows,
Only ten cents a cake,
Sapolio for wood work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio removes stains,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for tin ware.

Generally When Business Houses

Are opened considerable time elapses before the public are aware of the particular exchanges to be obtained in patronizing them. But with our friends at 62 Fifth avenue it is quite different. Almost everybody now knows Wanamaker & Brown, and John Wanamaker & Co., of Philadelphia, and when it was announced that Mr. Wanamaker was opening a branch establishment on Fifth avenue, and that the goods were being unpacked yesterday, throngs of our citizens visited their salesrooms, and many of them indulged in the purchase of handsome overcoats and other garments. We feel assured of their success in meeting a great public want in this city.

LINN HAVEN oysters at 184 Liberty street.

Obituary.

Pursuant to a call of the President, a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tradesmen's National Bank was held in the Directors' parlor this day, the 14th inst., in order to give expression to their feelings in relation to the sudden and lamentable death of the Rev. Jeremiah Knox, who has so long and faithfully served as a Director of this bank.

After feeling and befitting brief addresses by the President and other members of the Board, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting; who, after a short absence, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove by sudden death from our midst, our late highly esteemed friend and brother in office, the Rev. Jeremiah Knox, who, by the purity of his life, his spotless integrity, and his warm-hearted and open urbanity, endeared unto him to all, and to others with whom he came in contact.

In paying the last tribute of affectionate respect to the memory of our departed friend, we are sure that we reflect the sentiments of the community at large who have known him so long as an upright and honorable man, whom God in His providence has called to Himself, and from whom we part forever.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors and officers of this bank jointly and individually offer their kindest expressions of heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereft wife and mourning children upon this sad event.

Resolved, That we will long cherish a tender remembrance of our departed associate, and shall attend the ceremony of consigning his remains to their last resting place.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be entered on the journal, and a copy of the same transmitted to his mourning family.

LINN HAVEN Oysters at 184 Liberty street.

Try T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

Buy your fish and have them dressed for immediate use at 184 Liberty street.

Who Killed Them?

Abel's
Vermin Exterminator,
The only Reliable.
It has no Equal for banishing
Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere
At 25 cents per bottle.
Try it, and you will use no other.

Ox Yokes

And Ox Bows for sale at
YOUNG & MURPHY'S,
No. 125 Liberty street.

ATTEND Stock sales over the Third National Bank on Saturday, November 16th, at 3:30 P. M.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the Young Men's Christian Association will be held on Thursday evening, November 21, in the Third Presbyterian church. Earnest addresses will no doubt be delivered, and we speak for them a crowded house.

SCHEIBS at 184 Liberty street.

Notice.

Martin's superior crackers will be delivered as usual this week. TFSS

S. S. MARVIN & CO., have three yoke of oxen to deliver their goods. TFSS

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or will under the train. His right leg was severed, and right foot were crushed. He was conveyed to his home in Dayton, where his leg was amputated below the knee. He is in a critical condition this evening.

Reliable Disinfectants.

Carbolate powder,
Chloralum,
Bromo Chloralum,
Chloride of lime,
Carbolic acid,
Copperas.

One or more of these should be used in every state to prevent or modify the epidemic. For sale at Clark's drug store, No. 103 Fifth avenue.

LINN HAVEN oysters at 184 Liberty street.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TINNER—A GOOD TINNER at Keyser Mill, Keyser county, Va. Steady employment given. L. S. KEGG.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE, first class man of good character and business qualifications, to take an interest in a well established and lucrative trading business. For particulars call at 33 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—$40,000 TO $50,000—FOR three years secured by Bond and Mortgage on a fine piece of property on Ohio River. Address Real Estate, care Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Extermination. Only 25 cents per bottle. CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT—A good, reliable man to travel and solicit orders with the Wheeling Glass trade preferred. Can hear of a permanent situation to the right person. Address, by mail, Box 213, Pittsburgh Postoffice

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872.

FULL returns from all the counties in this State show that, at the election for President and Vice-President on the 5th inst., General GRANT received 349,589 votes, GREELEY 211,691 —GRANT's majority 137,728.

SPECIAL interest attaches to the contest for the position of Postmaster in Philadelphia, about to be made vacant by the election of Gen. BINGHAM to a county office. The applicants are Mr. TELMAN and Mr. FAIRMAN. The latter is an old subordinate in the office, is supported by the plea of general personal fitness, the influence of such men as Mr. BOIES, GEORGE H. STUART, and many citizens of their stamp, besides the rules prescribed by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. TELMAN is backed by many of the strong men of the Republican party, a delegation of whom, with Gen. CAMERON at their head, have waited on President GRANT in his behalf. On the contrary, it is said that CAMERON supports FAIRMAN. It is therefore more than a question who shall be Postmaster; for the decision will determine whether the Civil Service Rules are to be adhered to—whether the reform in this direction so much mooted is to be put in practice or the idea abandoned under the pressure of politicians.

NO SUBJECT was more conspicuously before the country than Civil Service Reform. The Republicans put it into their national platform, it was in the mouths of all their orators, and the pledge to support General GRANT in his efforts in this direction was everywhere repeated and applauded. To the redemption of that pledge General GRANT no doubt sincerely intends to address himself; the question is, what support will he have? That the pledge will be repudiated by some, and that the effort will cost him a struggle, there can be no doubt. Probably the Republicans in Congress, with scarcely an exception, were elected as much on that issue as any other, aside from the general one between parties. To a man they stand committed to support General GRANT in his effort to reform the Civil Service. How many of them will prove faithful to it? If there is a question as to them, there can be none as to the people at large; and to their steady support General GRANT can look with confidence.

THE experiment of making election day a legal holiday was tried in New York for the first time, on the 5th inst., and it is claimed that it was attended with results of the most satisfactory character; bringing to the polls hundreds of persons, business men, mechanics, artisans, and those engaged in active pursuits generally, who have ordinarily kept aloof from the polls on election day, on the ground that they could not spare the time to vote. While such a plea as this is by no means creditable to the patriotism of those who employ it, it is not difficult to see that the plan might be made quite an important agency in bringing about the reform of some of the evils connected with our electoral system. When the intelligent and reputable classes of the country are relieved from the pressure of business, and have nothing to do or think of but to vote they will be pretty sure eventually to discover that voting is quite an important duty after all, and will probably be led to consider a good many things which they have not been in the habit of thinking of; such as the necessity of attending primary meetings, and looking after the character and fitness of the candidates of their own party. Some other States, besides New York, have also, we believe, constituted election day a legal holiday. Whether the adoption of a similar plan in Pennsylvania would have a salutary effect is a matter which the Legislature at its ensuing session might perhaps do well to consider.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the number of manufacturing establishments in the United States had increased from 140,433 in 1849 to 252,148 in 1870; that, while the total value of all manufactures at the latter date was $4,232-625,892, against $2,346,864,216 at the former period; and that this extraordinary increase has been very largely owing to the operation of the protective policy, which, unless reversed, will enable us to take the lead in the world's iron markets within the next ten years, and cause iron and steel to become staple American exports, the same as cotton and grain—it is evident that the free traders propose to interfere with the matter as soon as Congress assembles. This is apparent, alike from the tone of nearly all the leading Democratic papers, from the renewed activity of the free trade league, and from the statements of the "revenue reformers" who recently met in council in Cincinnati to consult respecting the formation of a new party. In view of this fact the American Iron and Steel Association has addressed a communication to its members, setting forth the importance of sending in early estimates of their production for the present year, in order that the statistical tables may be completed as soon as possible; with information as to what new works have been recently erected or are in contemplation. The statistics and estimates of this association have in the past been of great service to our protectionist representatives in Congress, in enabling them to combat the theories and refute the arguments of the opponents of our home industrial interests, and it is to be hoped that the request of the association may be promptly responded to.

PRUSSIAN FIREMEN.

Conceding the excellence of the American apparatus for extinguishing fires, the *Freiheits Freund* affirms that the manner in which it is handled is far from corresponding in effectiveness to what is expected of a fire department in the chief cities of Europe. If, for instance, one compares the arrangements for arresting a fire in Berlin with the arrangements for the same purpose in American cities, it must be admitted, the *Freund* says, that we are very much behindhand in this respect. There the fire department is a military organization, which is just as perfect as that of the Prussian army. The men are drilled and exercised for years before they are deemed qualified for the service. The result is that in case of a fire all the apparatus and agencies employed for its suppression are applied and work together with the most wonderful promptitude and harmony. When the signal is sounded with the trumpet, the men fly with the swiftness of lightning to the threatened point, and every one knows his place; every action at a distance is ordered by a simple and far resounding signal, and the entire performance makes upon the spectator the impression of the most perfect machinery. It is noticeable that, so far as possible, at the outbreak of a fire they carefully avoid the public alarm. No warning bell is sounded, a signal informs the officers of the various stations as to the locality in danger, and while in a moment the requisite men arrive at the place, the citizens are excluded, and the business of putting out the fire is taken in hand with military precision and according to all the rules of science and art. To the excellence of this system the *Freund* ascribes the fact that for twenty years Berlin has suffered from no desolating conflagration. We give our contemporary's statement as a contribution to a discussion of universal interest just now. We believe, however, that even the Prussian system has been of late years improved by the application of the electric telegraph, with the result of still more effectually avoiding public alarm. The only feature of the Prussian method which seems especially worthy of attention in this country is the thorough preliminary drill and instruction by which the firemen are prepared for their duties.

A SCIENTIFIC BENEFACTOR OF THE PEOPLE.

An American journal would be inexcusable which neglected to say a word, at least, about the distinguished French savant, JACQUES BABINET, whose death was lately announced. One great object of the newspaper is to diffuse knowledge among the people; it is, or at any rate aspires to be, an instrument of popular education, and therefore owes its especial sympathy to those enthusiastic men of science who, in despite of the prejudices and sneers of their class, condescend to popularize the high results of abstruse investigation so as to place them within the grasp of the unscientific mind. In this country the people are accustomed to think of themselves as the source of all honor—a flattering fancy concerning themselves in which they are assiduously encouraged by those disinterested gentlemen, the professional politicians, who certainly do look to the people for whatever honors they hope or desire to attain to. There is, however, no great risk of mistake in saying that, in general, men earnestly devoted to scientific research regard the understandings of neither politicians nor the people with much respect. They feel that they live in a world of thought and intelligence quite inaccessible to the vulgar mind, and though in their benevolence they may desire some useful popular results to accrue from their studies, they accept to fancy that the people have no business with the processes by which the results are reached. In fact, the feeling of the Scribes of old, when they said, the people who know not the law are accursed, has been reproduced in many a modern savant, only by "law" the savant means not the law of MOSES, with the glosses and expositions of many commentators, but these laws of nature which they spend their days and nights in exploring. In Europe especially, where democracy is not yet triumphant, the scholars and the men of science, in the exclusiveness of their spirit and disdain of popular appreciation, so far as their peculiar pursuits are concerned, are very often perfect Brahmins. It is true that with the progress of democracy and the increase of popular intelligence they have, upon the whole, changed somewhat for the better; but there is still room for improvement. Hence, not very many years ago, the aspirant for scientific distinction, who condescended to write or speak on scientific subjects for the instruction or entertainment of a popular audience, was sneered at by nearly the entire guild of science as necessarily a pretender who sought popular applause because he despaired or felt himself unworthy of more select commendation. And even the man already eminent in the list of investigators and discoverers, required not a little moral courage to enable him to confront the disdain and hostility which he incurred by the attempt to popularize science. At length, in Great Britain, several eminent scientific men set themselves against this false and unworthy sentiment, and also set an example which has gone far toward revolutionizing the whole subject. ARAGO, at the head of French science, took the same course, and by popular lectures and popular books on high subjects, helped on the beneficent change in France also. And M. BABINET, lately deceased, rendered in the same ways services to the people almost if not quite as important and brilliant as those of ARAGO. Great in geometry, in astronomy, in physics, he was always ready to give, in a review or a newspaper, such an account of discoveries, new or old, as made them intelligible to the multitude. And in the department of meteorology particularly he made and diffused observations of great value to the agriculturist and the mariner. BABINET was born in 1794.

OUR INLAND COMMERCE—THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

One of the greatest and most vital problems of the time, and which perhaps more strongly than any other presses for solution, is the question of adequate facilities for the transportation of produce and merchandise between the interior and the seaboard, in a manner at once prompt, economical and safe. The matter is in every respect a national one, involving interests which in a greater or less degree may be said to affect the welfare of the whole people. It is certain, first: that the rapid opening up of new frontier regions, and their settlement and cultivation, begets, year by year, a constantly increasing necessity for corresponding transportation facilities. Second, in consequence of the lack of these facilities, the producing West and Northwest, not withstanding their bountiful harvests and inexhaustible resources, are practically to-day in a depressed condition; the increased surplus crops of the farmers being virtually an incumbrance on their hands. Third: not only must this anomalous state of things inevitably continue so long as the present deficiency in transportation facilities exists, but every increase in the productiveness of the regions already settled, and every further extension of the area of productive civilization, must tend to aggravate rather than diminish the evil. In other words, the more the western producer raises, the less likely will it be to yield him first cost, to say nothing of returning him a profit. Fourth: this condition of valuelessness is to a very considerable extent owing to the exorbitant freight charges of the great railroad routes from the interior to the seaboard; a western farmer being at the present time, for instance, virtually compelled to give from four to five bushels of grain for the transportation of one bushel to eastern ports. Fifth: experience has demonstrated the almost entire uselessness of looking to the railroad companies themselves, under the present system, for any amelioration of the burden, since they will always take all they can get; and they know that this freight must either come to market or commercially perish. Seventh: the creation of other outlets to the seaboard, adequate to the purposes required is therefore the only practical source of relief left to the people who, it is also to be presumed, do not intend to endure for any protracted period evils which it is in their power to prevent.

A number of movements for relief are in force already on foot; one of which looks to the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with Canada, and to the enlargement by the Dominion government, at its own cost, of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, so as to furnish a continuous water route to Montreal; while another has reference to the completion of a water line between the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and the Illinois and Mississippi of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, to Savannah or Brunswick, on the Atlantic coast. Existing natural water lines constitute nearly three-fourths of this proposed route, which is said to be quite feasible, and possessing the great advantage of not being liable to be frozen over in winter. Delegates of the various Western and Southern States will meet at Atlanta next Monday in order to consider the details of this project, and agree upon a course of action.

Each of these plans would unquestionably afford a certain measure of relief, but neither of them, nor both of them combined, would fully answer the purposes required. The enlargement of the Canadian canals, for instance, could only secure an outlet for about six months of the year; while with respect to the other scheme, it is sufficient to state that the causes which are now at work, and have been at work with great significance during the past few years, gradually diminishing the channel depths of the western and southern rivers, would in all likelihood prevent the route from ever becoming anything more than a respectable auxiliary to other media of transit.

It is evident, therefore, that no satisfactory solution of the problem can be reached by means of canal or river navigation alone. There must be a multiplication of railroads corresponding to the wants and conditions of the great food producing sections of the country, and to the demands of returning supplies of merchandize. In view of this fact, supplemented by the further fact that not only farmers but merchants and manufacturers, are embarrassed at every point, it is intimated that Congress will, at its ensuing session, be invoked to lend its aid to relieve the existing pressure, under that clause of the Constitution which provides for the regulation of commerce between the States; and it is by no means unlikely that the question of power to charter freight railroads will shortly be brought prominently to the front.

This idea is not a new one. A number of years ago the subject received considerable attention, and was entertained with favor in many influential quarters; and it is reasonable to presume that the imperative necessity which exists that something shall be done to secure adequate facilities for the movement and exchange of products, will naturally lead again to direct the public mind into this channel; all the more for the reason that it has been fairly demonstrated that the plan would really afford the required relief. Should the power of the government to charter railroads of this kind be affirmed and carried into effect, it is not unlikely that, as soon as the people began to fully comprehend the advantages of the plan, they would also begin to urge the construction of freight roads, owned and operated by the government, under the same general powers. At least it requires no great stretch of imagination to suppose that the day would do so, or the idea would not only seem to be quite as practicable as the chartering of the roads, but the logical and legitimate sequence of the authority of the government in the premises, as well. For ours is a government of the people, by the people, for the people; and if these chartered lines, running at a speed of from seven to ten miles an hour, should, as they unquestionably would, solve the important problem of checking railroad monopoly, and affording a practicable and reliable outlet to the seaboard of the great staples of the interior, with the transportation of returning freight, thereby maintaining a healthy equilibrium of trade, at a greatly reduced cost—the people themselves, in whom the sovereign power resides, would be apt to take measures to make that permanent which had proved itself to be nationally beneficial; while should it be objected that no warrant exists in the Constitution for the assumption of such authority on the part of the government, their natural instincts of self-preservation and interest—for the question relates not less to the consumer than the producer—as well as the logical processes of their reason, would doubtless suggest to them the desirability of putting it there.

D. H. CRAIG, the former agent of the New York Associated Press, is reported to be engaged in organizing a new association. He has secured the full control and possession of the new method of transmitting dispatches, and calculates that he will by this system be able to supply papers with a column of news in as short a time and at as cheap rates as a single dispatch is now furnished. If Mr. Craig succeeds in accomplishing half what he claims, the whole system of transmitting news will be revolutionized, and journalism will receive a wonderful impetus. We believe Mr. Craig has for a number of years been on the point of putting his new process into successful operation, and we shall be glad to see him do it.

UNDER the belief that the annexation of San Domingo will be consummated at an earlier or later period, a company has been organized in New York to make large purchases of land on the island, and construct wharves and piers, erect warehouses, establish a line of steamers to that port and take other necessary steps for opening an extensive trade with the island. The cash capital of the company is ten million dollars. Several of the heaviest business men of that city are interested in it, and, it is said, the enterprise is being rapidly pushed forward.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New York has an amateur dramatic association made up entirely of colored persons. They gave their first public performance this week, which is pronounced to have been very creditable, some of the actors and actresses evincing decided dramatic ability.

The Belmont collection of pictures have been on sale in New York this week, and some of the works have brought good prices. For instance: Sheep, by Ansell, $2,600; Return from Pasture, by Rosa Bonheur, $5,000; Italian Mother and Child, by Bodgureau, $4,000; Maid of Saragossa, by Lentze, $1,700. The sale realized over $80,000.

It will, perhaps, save some lovers of fine poetry from anticipating a new avatar if they are seasonably warned that a poem on "God," that has begun to travel, credited with Western originality, is neither new nor native. It was written long ago by the Russian poet Derzavin, and should be too well known to permit such appropriation.

The physicians in charge of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum gave the inmates of that institution a ball, a few evenings since, as a means of dissipating their melancholy. The musicians were patients, as were the dancers. The affair wound up with a general jig, in which all participated, and wherein everything was danced, from a plantation break down to the mazourka.

Philadelphians have reason to feel uncomfortable over the condition of their fire department. It is stated on good authority that it is not efficient in any respect. There are now engines, the water mains are too small, there are not enough men, and the hose is of an inferior quality. How does Pittsburgh stand in these respects?

The *World* says that a Boston man is going around New York, armed with a cane, looking everywhere for the ruffians who introduced the Mansard roof.

New York proposes to invest $400,000 in property near Inwood, on the Hudson, to be used as a parade ground, on which the bold militia of the metropolis may show off their paces and uniforms before admiring thousands.

It is said that the British National Education act of 1870, which was intended to secure elementary education for children of all classes, and was professedly based on the district school laws of New York and New England, in its practical operation has proved a lamentable failure. The reason for this is mainly to be found in the sectarian jealousies existing among those charged with its administration.

Raleigh, North Carolina, was the first city in the Union to offer sympathy and aid to burning Boston. Let the fact be remembered as evidence that, however much the different sections of our common country may differ politically, the mystic cord of brotherhood still exists, and only requires some peculiar emergency to exhibit itself in generous words and deeds.

Baltimore is in great trouble about her scanty supply of water, and the authorities now have under consideration a plan by which a permanent adequate water supply can be secured at a cost of three and one-half million dollars, and two plans for temporary supplies until the completion of the permanent work at respective costs of $700,000 and $250,000.

It is complained that the reduction of the tariff on books to a duty of twenty-two and a half per cent. ad valorem threatens serious disaster to the book publishing and printing interests of our country, without affording books a single cent cheaper than formerly to the public. The reduction simply ensures to the benefit of foreign printers, and not to the American reading community to any degree. Congress will be asked to restore the old duty.

Numerous instances of exalted heroism occurred during the Boston fire. Here is one: A brave fellow crowded into a cellar and let off the steam from three overheated boilers, just in time to prevent their instant to explode. It was so hot that his comrades kept two streams of water playing on him while he was performing this dangerous duty.

A system of weather signals, borne and reported, similar to our own signal service, is to be established in Denmark. The project includes not only a series of stations in the kingdom of Denmark itself, but also ten meteorological observatories, completely fitted up, in the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland, from which monthly weather reports will be issued.

The torpedo system for harbor defenses has been determined after several years' experiments by army engineers, and application will soon be made for an appropriation to collect and store material for use when needed, beginning at important harbors like New York, Boston and San Francisco, and extending eventually to all harbors.

Comparatively little is yet known of the effects produced upon health by changes in the weather; but in an address recently delivered in London by the President of the Meteorological Society, he called attention to the fact that sanitary facts should be regarded as established. Of these the more important are, first, that very hot weather or very cold weather is invariably accompanied by an increase in disease and the death rate; and secondly, that a cool, wet summer is more favorable to health than a hot, dry summer.

PERSONAL.

Only a little while before his death, the late Gen. George G. Meade presented to E. P. Dater, of Buffalo the watch worn by him in the Mexican war, and also during the rebellion. On one side of the case is the following inscription:

"This watch was worn by Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A., during the war with Mexico and the rebellion, is presented by his friend, E. P. Dater, of Buffalo, as a souvenir of many years of friendship."

On the other side is a list of the battles that the General participated in. They are as follows:

"Palo Alto, May 6, 1845; Resaca, May 8, 1845; Monterey, September, 1845; Vera Cruz, March, 1846; Chancellsville, June 27, 1862; Nelson's Farm, June 29, 1862; Gravelotte, August 16, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 16, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Chancellsville, May, 1863; Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; North Anna, May 23, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864; Capture of Petersburg, April 6, 1865; Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865."

Dr. Paul Schoppe is to deliver a lecture on "Science in Law" in Philadelphia on Monday next.

It is supposed that much information in the posession of Col. E. E. Ellsworth, at Mechanicsville, New York, where the parents of the deceased soldier reside and where his remains are interred, and $1,500 are needed for that purpose. Of this sum nearly half is already subscribed. Col. Ellsworth, it will be remembered, was a young man who was killed in the rebel ranks by the Marshall House at Alexandria.

Manard, whose roofs are the subject of so much shooting at present, was Superintendent of Public Buildings in the reign of Louis XIV. It is told of him that he possessed to a remarkable amount the power of subtle flattery, which he used to practice with great ingenuity upon the king. He would sometimes submit plans portions of which were supposedly made so impracticable, not to say absurd, that the king could not conscientiously approve them without the full assurance that if his Majesty had not been a king he would have made a first-class architect, blandly himself the while for having made such brilliant, if a trifle stained whether the fashion took or not these latter, nor whether the king took fire at it when it was shown to him.

M. Thiers, Minister of France at Morocco, has arrived in Paris, and brings from that country charts and topographical plans incomparably more complete and exact than anything previously known. He has discovered the site of several Roman cities mentioned in Tacitus, Strabo and Pliny, and he proposes to shortly publish on them a critical work of examination.

The remaining bastards of California had better be on the look out. Mrs. Fair got hers on the court-room the other day the nice little pistol with which she killed Judge Crittenden.

A rich German widow of Chicago, Mrs. Louise Thieleman, is having a German theatre built in that city.

Mrs. Mary Tobin, 104 years old, is a pauper inmate in the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, while her children are all wealthy residents of Brooklyn.

John Hoffman, a newspaper carrier in Chicago, has just received the pleasing intelligence that he has fallen heir to $15,000 in gold, in Germany.

Fears are entertained that the illness of the English Prime Minister may have serious results, and considerable uneasiness is felt, lest fatal results should ensue in political circles in London. The death of Mr. Gladstone at this juncture would be a severe loss to the Liberal party in England. Lords in Parliament could take his place in carrying out the peaceful, progressive policy that has marked his administration; since, although not a leader of an original thinker, he has the quality of adopting the popular ideas of the day and making himself their exponent and defender.

The example of Pere Hyacinthe has found an imitator in the Greek church. The rules of that sect permit its priests to marry once, but do not ordain them in a second venture. There lives at Samasoy, in European Turkey, a Greek priest named Vasiu, who, after many years of married life, lost his wife. When he had survived his grief, he was seized with a raging desire for a second wife, but the canons of the church condemned him to celibacy. He submitted for a time, and would doubtless have submitted for the rest of his life but for the inspiration of Pere Hyacinthe's example; but at length he rebelled, and became, first a Mussulman, and then a husband.

The New York Historical Society has just come into possession of an original portrait, painted from life, of the celebrated Davy Crockett, of Kentucky. It is in water color, but is done with wonderful boldness and spirit, and is one of those pictures in which the beholder feels sure he sees the faithful image of the person represented. The *Evening Post* says this is Davy Crockett, beyond all peradventure; every steamer in his life, the whole man is before us, and for its accuracy of portraiture we do not need the autograph authentication of the artist scrawled on the back.

"I leave this rule for others when I am dead—
Be always sure you're right, then go ahead."

Christine Nilsson owned two fine stores on Otis street, Boston, which were destroyed by the fire.

The newly elected Lieutenant Governor of New York, Hon. R. K. Phelps, has decided, it is said, to take all the indictments for murder from the pigeon-holes of his office soon after his installation. There are nearly one hundred of these, and there will probably be a stampede among the murderers and a rushing among their bondsmen if this action is taken.

A Suicide's Letter.

Mrs. Maughan, of Charleston, West Virginia, committed suicide the other day, leaving the following notes: "Dear, Kind Friends—I am going to leave you all. Task you to be kind to my poor little boys. I can not live any longer. My heart is broken. I leave all my fine, coffee and sugar to my dear friend, Mrs. Canaday, and please give my children a bite to eat, and be good to them till their father comes for them. O! I nearly will me to leave them. I can not live without work, like Milo. Tell my husband not to look for me at all. I do not want him to trouble himself, because all he could have done for me at home with me I could have lived, but I do not blame him, or any one else. I always tried to make others happy, but I never could be happy since my dear daughter died. There is some little money in my pocket-book which I worked for; take that for the children's use. Tell Nora to take anything she likes that belongs to me. So good bye, and may the Lord have mercy on me. Tell my husband to take care of the children for my sake; they are all that is left him, and never drink any more. Good-bye to a friend to my children." She was an English lady, and had lately moved to this country with her husband and children.

In anticipation of the approaching winter, and with the view of obviating as far as possible the numerous accidents and deaths from drowning which yearly occur, owing to the great depth of water at most of the places accessible to London, a society is in course of formation which will number among its members most of the leading supporters of the various rowing clubs and swimming clubs in that city, for the purpose of establishing a "rink" club. It is proposed to rent a piece of ground of about four acres in extent, and having excavated it to the depth of about two feet, to lay on a supply of water from the main. As this "rink" and thus slightly be flushed with water, the ice will always be in good condition, and death from drowning (owing to its stationeress) be rendered impossible. A charge of two pence a day will be made, and, after paying incidental expenses, the balance will be handed over to the Royal Humane Society.

EDUCATIONAL.

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The Howling Dervishes.

Interesting Account of Their Performances—How They Work Miracles.

[Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.]

On the opposite side of the Bosphorus, in scutari, a city of about 200,000 inhabitants, is enacted once a week one of the most peculiar and interesting sights of the East. The room where the dervishes howled was about 40 feet square, with a loft on one side for visitors. As we entered we exchanged our shoes for slippers, which were all front—the heel being omitted. By a skillful management of our feet, we succeeded in dragging them up the stairs leading to the gallery. There were no chairs to sit on but their place was supplied by sheep skins, with hair and fleece both left on; but such accommodations the traveler in the East must become accustomed to. In one corner were piled up the mattresses on which the dervishes sleep, with a small pulpit keeping guard at their side. While the dervishes were quietly enjoying their *nargheles* or water-pipes in the porch, one of the assistants came in to prepare the floor for the "services." After spreading sheep-skins over the floor, he put on one of the hats belonging to the dervishes, and mounted the pulpit. These hats, by the way, are a peculiar institution. They are made of felt, about an inch thick, and are shaped like a flower-pot, about eight inches high. The young disciples, after adorning himself to his satisfaction, commenced mimicking the exercises which were about to follow. He was suddenly interrupted, however, by the entrance of the dervishes, about 20 in number, who took their stations facing toward Mecca.

They commenced their prayers, silently at first, bowing and touching the floor with their foreheads at intervals, gradually they commenced singing in concert as loud as they could yell, going through the motions as before, ending by repeating each a hundred appellations of the Deity. Next came the howl proper. A row was formed of about 25 persons, including some soldiers and common people who were allowed the privilege of standing in the fearful excitement which the subsequent exercises promised. While half a dozen dervishes were singing the great hymn in honor of the prophet, the chorus repeated in concert *La-ilah-ha-il-Allah*, which is said to be their profession of faith. They commenced slowly at first, bending their bodies now forward, then sideways, then backward with each syllable. As the time quickened, they bend faster and faster, running the syllables together until only the wild, hoarse howl of *Il-Allah* is heard. Faster and faster they bend and hoarser grow the cries. Although a cold day, the perspiration poured down their faces, while the attendants removed their outer clothing and put little white caps on their heads. As the shrieks begins to stamp, nothing can be heard at each inclination but deep, asp rated grunts, sounding like those of a man in pain. It was actually painful to watch their faces, such ghastly countenances, such frenzied look in their eyes, though one of the performers seemed in good appearance by his frantic attempts to keep up with the rest.

Suddenly all stop at the word of the sheik. Cloaks are thrown over the exhausted worshipers, reeking with perspiration. One of them was too far gone to have any control of himself, and kept bending back and forth until his head was held by a companion. Sometimes they run knives through the fleshy parts of their bodies. At the height of the orgies the atmosphere of the room was almost unbearable, but for the sake of seeing the sight through we remained longer. A bottle of water was then passed around, and all, commencing with the sheik or chief of trials, breathed into it. It was then quickly corked up, and thereafter used as a specific for all the ills to which flesh is heir. Once more the singing commences; the howers bend and howl, though less energetically than before; garments are thrown off, and the last act in this most interesting scene takes place. The sheik draws a sharp dagger. After embracing and kissing his followers, he attends to the healing of the sick. Some little forget, a bottle of water was again passed around, and all, commencing with the sheik or chief of trials, breathed into it. It was then quickly corked up, and thereafter used as a specific for all the ills to which flesh is heir. Once more the singing commences; the howers bend and howl, though less energetically than before; garments are thrown off, and the last act in this most interesting scene takes place. The sheik draws a sharp dagger. After embracing and kissing his followers, he attends to the healing of the sick. Some little forget, and the sheik is brought to him. After looking intently at the child a moment, he gave it to an attendant, who stretched the patient flat on the floor face downward upon the floor. To our horror the great lubber of a sheik stood for some time with his whole weight on the baby, first on its shoulders, then on it hips and then on its legs. He then, with the point of the dagger, pricked the child in various places, then on it hips and then on its legs. Then, after muttering a prayer, he was seemingly most merciful to his case, that the infant did not utter a sound, nor did any of the other healed manifest any pain. The operation was performed with such dexterity that I could not detect the slightest wound. The child was then taken away, and the sheik proceeded to heal the wounds of the others. Some he would merely touch with his hand, others he would spit upon, and others he would breathe upon

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 15, 1872.

The day has passed without any change worthy of note, the money market moving one in a direct line, with very little change thereto and of case or greater stringency. The inks are meeting the wants of their oldest stomers, without greatly advancing their tes, but giving no encouragement to outers or speculative borrowers.

—Ever since the war we have learned, unfortunately, to look to the Treasury to "come the rescue" whenever trouble threatened ith the disturbed condition of the London arket and the consequent at home, in both the Boston fire, the action of the governent has been closely watched, as indicating disposition of the department to "save the arket." Contrary to expectation, only 600,000 of bonds were bought for the sinking fund, although nearly $3,000,000 were fered at or under par in gold. The bids for e Treasury gold amounted to $2,635,000 at 2.38 to 113.19. Upwards of $1,000,000 only re made at 113.15 to 113.19.

It is most gratifying to see the protest of the ston merchants against issuing any more ecenbacks, as was proposed for their benefit. owing full well that the cure would be worse than the disease, for the price of provisions which they must buy would advance. hile their receipts from insurance companies d other creditors would remain the same. always strongly suspect a man who is in ebt, and is not a depreciated currency at which to pay off his obligations onservative men throughout the country e opposed to greenback inflation under any etext, and all classes, except speculators, ll consider that a present it has been gain- f the refusal of the Treasury to now in- fere is the beginning of a new policy in ich it will be the inflexible rule of the easury in future to manage its own affairs clusively and let the business community the same.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in ew York to-day, as furnished them by Jay ck & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g
S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
S. Bonds of 1862	112¾	112¾	112¾
S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾	112¾
S. Bonds of 1865	113	112¾	112¾
S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115	115	115
S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
S. Bonds of 1868	115¾	115¾	115¾
10s	102¾	102¾	102¾
w 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
ific 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth enue and Wood street, quote United States urities in New York to-day as follows:

ld	113¼
ited States 6s of 1881	117¾
ited States 5-20s of 1862	112¾
ited States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
ited States 5-20s of 1865, registered	112¾
ited States 5-20s of 1865, coupon	113
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
rency Pacific	103¾

—*The London Economist* has recently published a tement of the coinage of gold in the United tes, England, France, and Australia for a period twenty-four years, from 1848 to 1871, inclusive. e aggregate for these several countries is as fol- s:

ited States	$ 927,595,000
gland	618,250,000
ance	1,299,075,000
stralia	148,250,000
Total coinage	$2,993,925,000

The average yearly coinage for the whole is $124,- 663,229.

The amount of gold coinage in circulation in 1848 estimated at $2,000,000,000. Since this period re has been an increase of gold coinage, estimated by the *Commercial and Financial nonicle*, after deducting the loss and waste, to amount to $1,500,000,000. And to this to in circulation in 1848, and we have $3,500,000,000 the present month. An increase in twenty- r years is equal to sixty per cent.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of New York Stock Exchange during the day

November 15, 1872.	A.M.	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
d	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
ton	100	104			
ntic Union 2 cts	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
ntral	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
ie Railroad	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
ne Express		78	78	78	
ago & Rock Island		94	94½	94½	
ad Staten Express		58	58	58	
w York Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
ago & Northwestern	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
igan Southern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
ana Central	102	102	102	102	102
eland and Pittsburgh	86	86	86	86	86
ago and Northwestern preferred	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
preferred	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
ago & Rock Island	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Paul	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
ash					
Preferred					
Wayne	95	95	95	95	95
and Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
on Pacific	34	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Kansas and Texas		41	41	41	
Fargo and Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
ois Central	140	140	140	140	140
Jersey Central	101	101	101	101	101

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange nishes the following quotations of the closprices to-day of the most active stocks:

n's Central	55½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	83
and Erie	19	North Penna. R. R.	52
gh Navigation	36½	United Co.'s of N. J.	124
s	57	Schuylkill Navigation	14¾
reek & A. V. R.	35¾	Sterling	57

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged, ut steady; choice white $1 06@1 10; western red $1 03 @ 1 08; amber $1 08@1 10; Southern steady; fair to choice red $1 06@1 10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk meats—Shoulders 5½@5¾c; sides (in clear rib) 6½@6¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib sides 9½@9¾c. Lard quiet and firmer. Whiskey firmer at 96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged, but still and lower. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 06. Corn weak, with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 32c. Oats firm, with a moderate demand; No. 2 at 26c. Rye firm at 58c. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 60c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 15, 1872.

REMARKS—The pleasant weather of the past few days has given way to old-fashioned winter. This will fall hard upon those who are out of coal, and cannot get a supply in consequence of disease among the horses. We notice quite a number of dead animals on the streets to-day, and from present appearances the slow moving order will ere long be sent to the drove yards and disposed of for beef. They are all well enough on county roads, in the hands of competent drivers, but are not suited to walk over cobble-stone pavement, handled by persons unaccustomed to drive horses.

Trade seems to be reviving, and we predict a run upon coal, oil, grain and naphtha stocks next week. As a general thing the same exchanges in market values. In food, for the past week or ten days the volume of trade has been so much reduced by the general prevalence of the epizootics that nothing enough business has been transacted upon which to base a market.

In following are the wholesale quotations at which sales are made unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market unchanged. Receipts 48 bbls. Sales at $2 00@2 50 for prime cooking, and $1 25@1 50 per bbl for common.

ASHES—Pearls 10@11c; pots 10c; soda ash, common German, refined 6c; crude, arsenic 3@4c; nitrate soda 5@5½c.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull at 45@46c per gallon.

BEANS—Sales prime new white navy at $2 75@3 00 per bushel; common $ 2 50@2 75.

BUCKWHEAT—Sales in a jobbing way at 3½@4c per lb.

BACON—Provisions—The branch of trade was much inconvenienced by the want of means of transportation, but during the day of our sales and others dealers to town came had to keep orders moving along. Sales 1,500 sides in lots, at 9½c for canvassed, nearly uniform cut and said the crop will be in the market. We quote: Sugar cured hams, sliced or not sliced, 13@14c; sugar cured shoulders, sliced or not sliced, 9½@10c; sugar cured sides 12@12½c; canvassed hams 11c; canvassed shoulders 8½c; plain sugar cured, in sheets, 9½c; lard, in half bbls, 10½c; buckets 11c.

BUNTER RANGE POWDER—There is a moderate demand at the following figures: Kegs $8 00@9 00; ½ kegs $4 50@5 00; ¼ kegs $2 75@3 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales in a jobbing way at 4½@4 per lb.

CORN—Market quiet and steady at 42@43c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Receipts 225 boxes. The market is a little more active for prime to fancy factory cheese. We quote: Prime New York Goshen factory, Ohio Goshen 15@16c; choice Goshen, Lorain, Medina, Newburgh 14@15c.

COUNTRY BACON—Held at 8@9c for hams, 6@8c for shoulders, and sold at 9@10c for hams, 6@8c for shoulders.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales in a jobbing way at 7@7½c per lb.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 50@4 60 in bbl; Rosendale Hydraulic cement $2 40@2 50; Louisville $4 50@5 25; Rockdale $4 10@4 25.

CANDLES—Stearine 16c; star, 20c; mould tte per lb. Market quiet and steady.

CRANBERRIES—Market: Bell and Carr's berries $7 50@8 00 per bbl; cultivated $12 @13; common $9@11 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard tests 14½ round 14½c, 150 fire test 17½c, with the usual advance on small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market steady at $8 per case. Sales 1,000 cases on 2½ days' use per dozen; limited to 5 cases.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,000 barrels. We have no change to make in our quotations. The market is very dull for both old and new stock. We quote as follows: Fancy white $8 25@9 00; choice $8 25; Minnesota extra $7 50@8 00; family $7 50@7 75; Ohio extra $7 25@7 50; Spring $7 00; Red River $6 50@6 75; Penn family $7 50@7 75; other $6 25; corn meal $3 50 per barrel; $3 bushel.

FEED—Sales in store and by the 2 bushel; chopped feed $1 50; chopped corn $1 45; chopped corn and oats $1 40; unbolted rye $1 25@1 30; corn meal $1 50@1 60.

FISH—White Fish at $5 50 per half barrel; Mackerel No. 1 shore, $20@22 per barrel; No. 1 bay, $17@18; No. 2 shore mackerel, $12; No. 2 bay, $10; No. 3 large, in small packages, $7 50@8 50; extra No. 1 shore mackerel, $26 50@27 00; new Labrador herring, $6 50@7 00; Lake Superior trout, $5@5 50; Lake Erie salmon will be found the cheapest grade to supply families for the coming four months.

Wheat, sacks.....120; Corn, sacks.....57
Oats, sacks.....

On Thursday, November 14, the Grain Elevator's books showed the following receipts of wheat and oats:

Wheat, bushels.....1,561 Oats.....72

We are reported a quiet market, with light sales at following prices: Spring wheat, 1 bush, $1 00@1 01; No. 2 spring, $1 00@1 01; amber $1 78@1 80. Oats—Mixed 29@30c; white 30@31c. Corn by sack, 56@58c; in store 55c. Rye—Scarce. Barley—Fair to prime 50@55c; choice $0@0 per bushel.

GROCERIES—Were it not for the difficulty in shipping goods, a large trade would be done in the grocery line. As it is, we manage to fill a fair number of orders, and hope in a few days to promptly meet the wants of all their customers. Prices are unchanged at the following figures:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9½c; Hoyt, G & Co.'s, C, 9½c; Woods's yellow drips, Knight's extra O 11½c; Woods's C, yellow O, 11; H & K, extract, 12½; Monument, C, 12½; W & Co.'s extra C, 12½; Woods's white drips, 12½; Calvert's, C, 12½; do A, C, granulated 13½c; powdered, 13½; crushed, 13½; Lump, 14@15c; Loaf, 15@16c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio, coffee 24½; prime 23; good 22½; low grade 22c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, Rio, in packages, 26c.

Molasses—New crop, 80c; centrifugal, 75c. Cuba, 70c. Syrups—Orleans—Prime 65

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

Proceedings of Fourth Day

RESUME OF THE BUSINESS.

A Brief Adjournment Had.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 16, 1872.

They are weary of Harrisburg: the delegates to the Convention. Within the past twenty-four hours every man looked upon the town as it is—a dull, cheerless place, without resources of amusement, utterly destitute of attraction. The assembling of the Convention threw a veil of enchantment over the capital, but with the dying away of the excitement and interest attending the opening session, and the organization of the body, that veil has been cast from. So the delegates are tired of the place, and want to get away—away home, perhaps, and to attend church on Sunday, "for they have, and to attend church on Sunday, "for they are all good men," at any rate, away.

This feeling had a strong development last evening—and a stronger this morning. When the Convention met, in consequence, among the first matters of business attended to was the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. Broomall, of Chester, which, modified by a number of amendments tacked to it, provided for the adjournment of the Convention at 1 o'clock, to meet again in the same place, the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday morning next. The Turner House, on Wednesday morning next. The prevailing impression seems to be that during the interval the chairman, Mr. Meredith, will have examined time, and will be disposed to take up private to fill the standing Committees provided for, though some of the members—not a few, and certainly the more experienced of the body, doubt whether four days will afford either time or opportunity for the purpose.

You will remember that twenty-four Standing Committees were reported upon yesterday, and three or four in addition were created to-day—the designation of which I shall give you below. In a conversation had with Mr. Meredith, he said that intention was to remain here during the recess, and the Chairman of the Committee of Fifteen will endeavor to retain in Harrisburg a quorum of his committee for work. Mr. Meredith, of course, will give his time and attention to the formation of the committees, but bodily infirmity makes him slow, and age renders him cautious—his pride is in perfect work, as the glory of the mature tree is perfect fruit—and I fear with the others that he will not be ready on Wednesday next to announce the committees in full. The interval will determine. So far as the Committee of Fifteen is concerned, though the chairman of it—Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia—a busy little man, but not one of the heavy weights of the Convention; though he will try to keep a working quorum together the chances are against him. Indeed to just such a delay as this is why the members should if be detained. About the only thing of importance now before it is the decision of a question referred to it to-day in the printing article to be considered—a bit or matter as it now stands, though it may open the door to whiler printing interests—and not of sufficient importance to keep the committee together. The question of the amount of the question how the reporting of the proceedings of the convention shall be done, has likewise been referred to it; but this question it will not touch upon immediately. I am sure of this. Consequently, notwithstanding the desire of Mr. Newlin, the probability is that the committee will not remain here.

The information I sent you that Mr. Buckalew would be selected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Freeze, was well founded, and has been so proven. Mr. Gowan to-day presented the credentials of the latter gentleman, appointing Mr. Buckalew for the place, whereupon he advanced to the desk of the Clerk and took the oath of office. He does not appear to be in robust health. It may be that the fatigue and anxiety, and the tense of the late campaign, have had a powerful effect upon him. He assumed Mr. Freeze's seat, which is on the front row.

The committee of Fifteen made a supplementary report upon rules for the governm nt of the Convention. The rules were read and adopted.

The standing committees embraced in the report made yesterday, but which could not be taken up prior to the adjournment—and their creation authorized or adopted—these committees were considered as follows:

Upon "Future Amendments," upon "Constitutional Sanction," upon "Schedule," upon "Revision and Adjustment," upon "Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention," upon "Printing and Binding of the Convention." These were all ordered, at the following were added: A standing Committee on "Industrial Interests," and upon "Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures and Commerce," and upon "Revenue, Taxation and Finance." Verily, the Convention has mapped out a wide margin of work.

Quite a spicy little discussion ensued upon a motion made by Mr. Gilpin, of Allegheny, that the printing of the Convention should be given to the State Printer until otherwise ordered. The State Printer is Mr. Singerly, and is from your city of Pittsburg. The Convention was that it had no right to depoil Mr. Singerly of the printing—that it was bound by the law which put all stile printing into his hands. This was the argument, and when no attempt was made to refute it, still several of the delegates urged extreme caution lest the public funds be squandered by any omission of economical arrangement in regard to the matter. The subject was finally postponed.

What the Committee will do in regard to the reporting is very uncertain. Some of the members are opposed to a full stenographic report, others desire it. Some are afraid of the expense, others are not so apprehensive. The whole thing got mudded on the floor to-day, and so it was turned over to the Committee of Fifteen—the basket into which has been tossed, so far, almost every apple of discord.

The House succeeded in adjourning by twenty minutes after twelve o'clock, noon, and the departing trains this afternoon will be crowded with the delegates.

ASA O8.

China and Japan News Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15.—Dates from Hong Kong, per the steamer Japan to October 12th, contain the following: On September 21st there was a severe shock of earthquake at Shanghai. The plains near Tientsin were again flooded with water, which was reported rising rapidly. Great destruction of property and the crops in the Philippine Islands. Yokohama dates to October 23d say that the completion of the first railroad in the country, from Yeddo to Yokohama was celebrated by the Emperor and Court on that grand style, on the 14th of October. A dreadful famine is reported among the people of Corea, and the authorities have stopped sending passes to foreigners to go beyond the limits fixed by treaty, the prohibition having been abused by carrying on an illicit trade. The rinderpest is making terrible ravages among cattle in the rural districts.

Accident on Dayton Short Line Railroad

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., November 15, 1872.

The night express on the Dayton Short Line this morning, due at 3:35, was thrown from the track by a switch not being securely fastened, the switch hold having been left out. The engine and baggage car passed over safely, but the coaches ran off the track wrecking several of them badly and delaying the northern bound trains. One of the passengers, an old man, had his collar bone broken and was bruised about the body severely. The other passengers all escaped with a few bruises and a good jolting.

Result of the Arkansas Election.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 15.—The *Gazette* publishes returns, official and unofficial, from every county in the State. They give Baxter, Republican, a majority of over seven hundred for Governor. The same paper expresses the opinion that D. W. Smith, Reform, for Lieutenant-Governor; J. R. Berry, Reform, for Auditor; and W. J. Hynes, Reform, for Congressman at large, are a so elected. It thinks Young, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the First District, and Dunnington in the Third. It will require the official count to settle the matter as to Smith, Berry, Hynes and Young.

Female Suffragists to be Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 15.—Warrants have been issued, by United States Commissioner Storer, for the arrest of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other fem ales who voted at the late election. The parties will probotoy be brought into court next week.

Fire at Charleston, W. Va.

WHEELING, November 15.—A special to the *Intelligencer* of this city from Charleston, W. Va., says the office of the *Weekly Journal* and Noyes Bard & Ewing's book store were destroyed by fire in that place last night.

Origin of Meteorites.

The question as to whence the meteorites come is one that we are not yet in a position to answer with certainty. The various hypotheses which suppose for them an origin in lunar volcanoes, or in our atmosphere, or again in a destroyed telluric satellite, or that would treat them as fragments of an original planet of which the asteroids are the parts, or as masses ejected from the sun; all these hypotheses seem to be more or less precluded by the known velocities, the retrograde motion so frequently character zing meteors and meteoric stones, or else by the chemical conditions that, for instance, are involved in the passage of the meteorite through the sun's chromosphere. Whether meteorites ascend or not to the circumsolar orbits is at present impossible to say; because, while with our incomplete knowledge we cannot to-day attach the character of perodicity to any known class of meteorites, we are not justified in fencing against the contrary on a negative result with so limited a foundation.

But even if all or some of them may have been, on their encountering the earth, members temporarily or permanently of the solar system, we may with considerable probability consider them as having originally acted on and been acted upon by interstellar spaces beyond it. Such at least must be our conclusion if we are to admit the unity of the whole mass of phenomena—meteors and falling stars. For, since the orbits of the two best known meteoric streams, namely, of August and November—have been identified with the orbits of two comets, and since the regard to one of these (that of November) Leverrier has shown, with great probability, that as the comet is entering on a hyperbola it became a member of our system only some 1,200 years ago in consequence of the attraction of Saturn, while the August meteoric ring only differs in this respect from it, that it had at a much more remote period formed an elliptic orbit round the sun; we are constrained on the assumption with which we started to recognize as in motion in space the rings from the regions of remote spaces. And so far as it goes, the observation by Secchi that the November falling stars exhibit the magnesium lines is in harmony with this view.—*Prof. Nasmyth, in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

CONCERNING the disposition to be made of the bequest of the Frenchman, Louis Bonard, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Bergh states that the wishes of the decedent will be strictly carried out. The Society was for a long time greatly in need of more suitable offices in which to conduct its affairs, and it was contemplated to purchase some corner lot on one of the leading avenues and erect thereon a handsome edifice. An option on the cheapest of the city would also be selected for the purpose of erecting a shelter or home for outcast animals. All poor, crippled, or maimed dogs and other animals found in the streets would be collected and cared for. There must for any use would be forcibly destroyed. The ambulances of the society would be stabled in the rear of the offices, and horses would be in readiness day and night to take the vehicles to any part of the city to bear away disabled animals. In the building a library and museum would be formed, which the public would have access to during certain hours.

GATHERING UP THE BONES.

Ohio Coalition Leaders in Council.

Address to the Faithful and Otherwise.

Wanted, a Name for a New Party.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, November 15.—A special convention meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio was held here to-day. The Liberals, about forty in number, met separately and adopted resolutions declaring that in their opinion it was desirable that a consolidation of all the elements favoring the leading principles enunciated by the Cincinnati platform should be effected, and that until such consolidation is effected the Liberal organization should be maintained and perfected; that the next Liberal State Convention should declare squarely in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and invite all persons, without regard to former political associations, to unite with them; recommending that after the next convention the name of "Liberal Republican," as a party name, should be dropped, and that of the "Liberal" party be adopted; asking all organizations which have thus far co-operated with the Liberal Republicans to abandon the old party name, with a view to a more perfect union under the name of "Liberal;" that as a party they are opposed to all special legislation or special privileges, believing that the equal rights of all should be the guiding principle in all the ramifications of the government, and that great care should be exercises in selecting candidates for members of the Constitutional Convention.

The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Central Committees, together with a large number of representatives of the two organizations from different parts of the State, met here this morning. Since the meeting this afternoon, pursuant to a call issued on the 6th of this month. A committee has been appointed by the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Committees to prepare an address to the Democrats and Liberals of Ohio for consideration and adoption by this meeting. This committee consist of Senator Thurman, Gen. Thomas Ewing, ex-Governor Medill and John G. Despler, Senator Thurman, on behalf of the committee, reported an address to the meeting, which was considered and unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

To the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio:

The pres dential election is over, and Grant is elected. It is not our province at this time to speak of the causes of this result. It is the future that demands our attention. Recriminations and regrets will only do to ascertain the facts and lessons it may teach. A vast majority of the Democratic party, perhaps ninety-five per cent, voted for Greeley. A large number of this number who heretofore were members of the Republican organization also voted for him. The aggregate of their votes, with the addition of a few thousands of colored men who have cast their first presidential ballot for Grant in something over a million and a quarter. Two months ago a majority of all at seven per cent. This is the result, a majority as we avail, in the absence of official returns, we state it. But this vote does not represent with exactness or precisely exhibit within the limits of a single ballot the body of electors stayed away from the polls. Nearly every of these men had been a member of the administration, and if they had been to cast their votes upon a popular ballot would not be very small, if it indeed would exist at all.

The prominent features of the election may be briefly stated. Ninety-five per cent of the Democra s voted for Greeley, of the remaining five per cent a comparatively small number voted for Grant, though the greater part of them voted for Hendricks. In the absence of official returns, we have not the exact figures, but the following approximate estimate is believed to be correct: Greeley's popular vote in Indiana will exceed 100,000; in Illinois, 150,000; in Missouri, 100,000; in Kentucky, 100,000; in Tennessee, 50,000; in Texas, 50,000; in Arkansas, 30,000; in Louisiana, 50,000; in Mississippi, 30,000; in Alabama, 50,000; in Georgia, 50,000; in South Carolina, 30,000; in North Carolina, 50,000; in Virginia, 100,000; in West Virginia, 30,000; in Maryland, 50,000; in Delaware, 5,000; in New Jersey, 50,000; in New York, 200,000; in Pennsylvania, 100,000; in Connecticut, 10,000; in Rhode Island, 5,000; in Massachusetts, 50,000; in Vermont, 10,000; in New Hampshire, 10,000; in Maine, 10,000; in Oregon, 5,000; in California, 50,000; in Nevada, 2,000; in Nebraska, 10,000; in Kansas, 10,000; in Iowa, 50,000; in Minnesota, 10,000; in Wisconsin, 50,000; in Michigan, 50,000; in Ohio, 100,000. Total, 2,000,000.

What is wanted, then, is not consolidation and reorganization, but the accession of the 2,000,000 of Democratic electors have protested by their votes against the radical policy which has controlled the administration, and which it is the duty to throw the overwhelming of free government. The reasons for their failure to cast their votes when they cast their votes. By every consideration of consistency and just principle, these men are bound to continue to act together. The necessity for it is likely to increase, the end or diminish; advocates of central autocracy are likely to become more clamorous and open in their attacks upon local self government. The exercise of authority, and the use of corrupt use of money is also one likely to become established usages if not speedily checked. It is therefore, for our plain duty of free institutions, or party in elections and government, and of the best interests of the race, for this effort to be intelligent or wise or manly to despair of success. No party ever existed that has fired half the hearts Democrats can only be overthrown by repeated assaults—a fact which especially among the rural *fine fee* of Nutts. Resume and other well known places. The inferior tobaccos, on the flat grounds (as distinguished from the *rua-lies sides*, which are the best growths and produced upon slopes with a southern aspect), being now ripened, and in more abundant. The Champagne district has not sufferred much, and the same is reported of the Bordeaux country, and the shores of the Mediterranean, including the Department of the Herault, one of the most important wine producing localities in France, and the value of whose average yearly vintage is estimated at no less than one hundred millions of francs. The reports of the vendions an important point, which indicates that America may yet become a wine-growing country. American agents are actively employed in enlisting skilled labor, both for grape-growing and wine making, for emigration to California and other parts of the United States, and the reports of the great progress making there in the former branch and quality of the wines now bearing or citing much attention among the French wine-growers.

Burial Vagaries.

We know an old lady, as indeed a body as ever lived in this word, who, years ago, prepared becoming garments ready for her last journey. With characteristic whose religiously preserved her wedding-dress, that they might not be wanting for her in a shroud. In 1763 a young married lady was, at her express desire, buried in all her wedding finery, consisting of a white sa tin petticoat and gown, a lace cap and pillow, and lining for her coffin; her wedding-shift was her winding-sheet, and she wore a pine pointlace tucker, handkerchief, ruffles, and apron, and a paper band of the same costly materials. Diamond ear-rings were placed in her ears, gunmed rings on her finger, and a valuable watch was put in her neck. A white silk stockings, and silver-spangled shoes with those buckles completed her costume. A Norfolk gentleman preserved such a happy recollection of matrimonial life, that when, at the age of ninety-one, he made his death-bed, he gave instructions that he should be buried in his wedding shirt, which he had carefully kept for the purpose; that garment being supplemented with his best suit of clothes, the best wig in his silver-laced hat, his shoe buckles, and his favorite walking-cane. Margaret Cowins, who was interred in Cuxton church-yard, Kent, in 1788, ordered her body to be attired in a scarlet satin, put in a mahogany coffin having a loose lid, and placed upon trestles in a vault under a pyramidal monument, the door of the vault being covered with green silk curtains. Another example of vanity strong in death was afforded in a few years ago, when a wealthy court milliner left strict injunctions behind her that her body should be infolded in point-lace.—*Chambers's Journal.*

AT a Chinese funeral in San Francisco, the other day, the body was placed in a coffin, which was set upon chairs on the sidewalk. At the foot of the coffin was a table, upon which was piled a quantity of uncooked vegetables, fowls, and meat. Beside this table stood the priest, dressed in a black robe, with a hat upon his head shaped like that of a cardinal's, He was repeating the burial service in a kind of chant, varying the music by alternately clanking cymbals together and ringing a small dinner bell. On the sidewalk knelt three women, with white sacks over their heads, who were the hired mourners of the occasion. None of the others seemed to mourn at all, and the men and women present were laughing and talking and the children playing on all sides.

MORE ABOUT PEAT.

Its Use in the Manufacture of Iron.

Mr. John W. Whinfield, of Fond du Lac, Wis., a gentleman of scientific and practical attainments in the use of fuel and the art of metallurgy, has published an interesting article on peat. Comparing the use peat and coal in the manufacture of iron, he says:

"It could never be supposed by the most ardent admirer of peat, that the manufacture of coal work ed iron would ever be superseded so long as that fuel could be obtained at a cheaper rate than peat. but that is not the question. The true issue between peat and coal is, which fuel will produce the best iron, and which is at the cheapest rate where both are easy attainment.

"With respect to puddling, the point on has already been determined, on various occasions; first in the higher price obtained for charcoal iron over that from coal, and latterly in the new gas furnaces of Lundin and Siemens, where it has been shown that gas from green saw-dust or from raw peat (wet) has produced in one week 57½ tons of puddled iron from one of these and 42 furnaces, against 24 tons from charcoal fu nace in the same time. But the more immediate question for pig iron makers is the value of peat for the smelting furnace.

As to the preparation of peat for conversion into charcoal, Mr. Whinfield writes:

"It is a misfortune attending most inventors that their enthusiasm urges them forward with out the requisite caution, or indeed taking any care to understand the nature and properties of the material they propose to operate on. Then, in the matter of peat, numerous machines have been offered for sale for pressing or compressing an article which is naturally as much compressible as fibrous, unless under a very considerable and powerful pressure, which would make it too costly for any commercial purposes. Then, to make a good charcoal from peat, it is not sufficient to char it up in a pug-mill, because of numbers, most of which under the operation of prolonged destruction, leaving the residue of money combined article of diminished power and reduced supporting strength. To prepare peat for the production of a good charcoal, it must be treated with a pan as fine as is required for the manufacture of gunpowder, and then carefully pressed in moulds, subject to the evaporation of its water while under the pressure. The charcoal can be obtained from it of a greater specific gravity than can be made from a well made paper. A roller similar to those employed in a paper mill would, I have no doubt, do for grinding in a pug mill, or pare as much peat in three months as a full ordinary American furnace would require in twelve.

"As every pig iron manufacturer knows, know the value of hydrogen in a furnace, I may, without many words, point out that peat, as above, which would scarce cost $3 per ton, mixed with one-half of the charcoal, would certainly work with satisfactory advantage in the furnace."

Evidences of Ancient Mining.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

It is reported from San Bernardino that evidences of ancient mining have been observed in a rich silver lode lately discovered in that country. Similar evidence have been found in New Mexico and Arizona, and as far north as the copper mines of Lake Superior, where tools of metal and timbers have also been found. The people of the Stone Age, whether in America or Europe, had necessarily a knowledge of mining and working metals, since copper and tin entered into the composition of implements and instruments which survive them, and silver was also used for ornamentation.

The people who mined for silver in San Bernardino, and elsewhere in Pacific territories adjoining Mexico, probably existed within the historic period. The Aztecs mined for gold and silver, using these metals largely in their arts and industries, and as they were driven by invasion toward Mexico from the northward, they either mined occasionally on their way to that country or were followed by parties of the same tribes ascending in Arizona point to its occupation at no very distant period by a race addicted to agriculture and acquainted with the use of the metals. If not allied to the Aztecs they belonged to the ancient race which preceded them in the valley of Mexico. It appears to have been a peaceful rural population, and has left behind only the debris of its mines and mills, but the vein had clearly been explored and exhausted of its richest ore to a considerable depth.

This is certainly an age of marvels in the rapid discovery of new curative means. Medicine has made fast strides in the last half of the present century, and healthy poisons are found to contain magical secret for nearly half the ills to which flesh is heir. Chemistry sugar-coated, has robbed pills of their peculiar odors of science, and there is no knowing whither it will lead us in the future. But one of the most wonderful things have been discovered by accident, that have effected more misery than all the ills that flesh is heir to. A certain Dr. Sage has discovered by accident, that nasal catarrh was a disease of the blood, and has published testimony elicited. A question having been raised necessitating delay, a juror was withdrawn and the case continued.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John Meyer vs. Susanna Polger and John and Joseph Polger. Action to recover damages assessed in favor of plaintiff from defendants in a case entered into the estate of the plaintiff.

Mary Mosebrier vs. Robert Fleming and Thomas Murdock. Action in replevin to recover property levied on by defendants for rent due by Robert Moore, Sr., who had a lease of the premises on No. 411 Penn street, and became in arrears for rent. The defendants, Mrs. Mosebrier claims, are living at the house at the time, and alleges that her goods were seized as the property of Moore, Sr., and not liable for the plaintiff, thus giving her possession of the goods in controversy.

John Kaufman vs. George Schmidt, impleaded with August Lauer and Andreas Mauer. Action to recover $1,000 on a bond given on the 2d of April, 1871. Kaufman was on his way home, on Ohio street, about twelve o'clock at night, and passed by the defendants, who were standing at the door. Angry words were exchanged, and an assault was made on Kaufman, who was struck in the face with a fist, and his nose broken. He was taken to a hospital, where he remained under the surgeon's hands for about five weeks. This action was brought to recover damages for the injuries sustained. The defendants, in their answer, deny having struck him, and submit alleged, by way of defense, that the injuries were received in consequence of his own fault in the assault. The jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $250.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Thomas Mc ombs vs. Leopold Bauer, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

The ejectment case taken up was that of Francis Quinn, vs. Francis Quinn, jr. This was an action to get tenant for a lot of ground in the Twenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Carrow, Ben. Ebell,
Richmond and etal, A. Heim.
J. C. Parker, K. Weber.

That Glass.

A hearing was to have taken place last evening, before Mayor Lowry, in the case of William Shaw, who was charged by Chief Clark with concealing the the Observatory object glass on his premises. Owing to the absence of a witness for the prosecution, the case was postponed until Wednesday evening next. Mr. Shaw was requested to make a statement, when he said that he was not positively aware that the glass was concealed on his premises. One night while he was absent from home, some one left the glass at his house, and he would not let him in. He noticed that they had a package of some kind with them, but did not know, but after talking about the promises a short time they left without the package. When Shaw returned home he was informed by his wife of what had occurred, and on examining found that others had been left. Nothing else was missing, and he concealed it in his yard. He made diligent search and inquiry, but could not find it. He also said that he had an idea what the package was, as he had heard of the robbery, and that the glass was in it. He did not know that it was the glass that was lost. At the hearing next Wednesday the case will be fully investigated.

The Commercial Convention.

Yesterday afternoon the delegates appointed to attend the Commercial Convention met in the office of the Mayor's office, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for their visit next week. While talking the matter over, informally, Mr. Bingham from Mr. Lowry was received, and Mr. Parkison stating that the convention would not be held until the first week in December, instead of the second week in November as had been previously announced, and that the delegates would be requested to adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. How the mistake in the dates occurred was not made evident.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE STREET car bells were heard again yesterday.

THE price of oxen dropped considerably yesterday.

THERE were forty-six common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

MUCH suffering has been in not having many fires since the hose disease made its appearance.

THE people of the First ward will probably return Gen. Negley to Congress. He has made an excellent and efficient member.

THE PACIFIC cars when the bridges over the Monongahela are to be purchased has not yet been definitely arranged.

A son of Mr. Woods, of Saw Mill Run, had his leg broken on Thursday by getting it caught, accidentally, in the wheel of a wagon on which he was riding.

REV. VAN DEMARK will deliver the first of a series of lectures in the Sixth U. P. church this evening. Subject—"*The Voice of the Wall.*"

DO NOT take the horses out too soon. The great trouble is to start them if the horses being worked to-day for the first time, have been allowed to lie idle for days.

THE DESIGNATED the borough of West Pittsburgh held a meeting last night, and ordered the payment of sundry bills. Street improvements were suspended for the present.

THE man arrested at the police office in the Continental Hotel on Thursday night, had two rings yesterday before the Mayor and was fined $10 and costs each. The majority were sent to jail for thirty days each in default of fine.

THE Republicans of the Third ward, Allegheny, held a non-political meeting last evening in the engine house, Liberty avenue. Some of the most eloquent speakers were frequently applauded. The meeting, we might say, was a very enthusiastic one.

THE police are to cry "fire" and sound their musical fire-bells on Penn avenue, when given an alarm. The night patrol will, in addition to the rapping of their nuckles on the number of the box from which the alarm has been sounded, call "fire" at the residence of the Chief.

THE Board of Directors, of Allegheny, accompanied by a number of citizens, visited the new building now in course of erection, at the Almshouse Farm. They all expressed themselves satisfied with the rapid progress being made toward the completion of the building. Contractor Kelly.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box 53, corner of Penn avenue and Rebecca street, Allegheny, occasioned by the breaking out of a fire in the rear part of a dwelling house there occupied by Mrs. Gallagher. The damage was trifling before the arrival of the firemen. Loss slight.

THE sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated by the Wylie avenue church on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house at 6½ o'clock. An appropriate sermon will be preached by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Mahaffey. All are invited. Strangers in the city especially welcome.

REV. J. W. Whitehill, D. D. of Fond du Lac, Wis., a gentleman of scientific and practical attainments in the use of fuel and the art of metallurgy, has published an interesting article on peat. Comparing the use peat and coal in the manufacture of iron, he says:

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Cillars and etal vs. Fisher et al. Argument continued by Acheson for defendant in error, and by Woodward contra.

Steele vs. Lindsey et al. Argument continued by Acheson for defendant in error, and by Woodward contra.

Hampton Township School District vs. Grubbs. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and by Fetterman contra.

Bewley et al. vs. Fetterman, Allegheny, D. C. Argued by Lucas for plaintiff in error, and by Woods contra.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of Elizabeth McClinlogan vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, before mentioned, was resumed yesterday, and some additional testimony elicited. A question having been raised as to the jurisdiction of the court, the case was continued.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

John Meyer vs. Susanna Polger and John and Joseph Polger. Action to recover damages assessed in favor of plaintiff from defendants in a case entered into the estate of the plaintiff.

Mary Mosebrier vs. Robert Fleming and Thomas Murdock. Action in replevin to recover property levied on by defendants for rent due by Robert Moore, Sr., who had a lease of the premises on No. 411 Penn street, and became in arrears for rent. The defendants, Mrs. Mosebrier claims, are living at the house at the time, and alleges that her goods were seized as the property of Moore, Sr., and not liable for the plaintiff, thus giving her possession of the goods in controversy.

John Kaufman vs. George Schmidt, impleaded with August Lauer and Andreas Mauer. Action to recover $1,000 on a bond given on the 2d of April, 1871. Kaufman was on his way home, on Ohio street, about twelve o'clock at night, and passed by the defendants, who were standing at the door. Angry words were exchanged, and an assault was made on Kaufman, who was struck in the face with a fist, and his nose broken. He was taken to a hospital, where he remained under the surgeon's hands for about five weeks. This action was brought to recover damages for the injuries sustained. The defendants, in their answer, deny having struck him, and submit alleged, by way of defense, that the injuries were received in consequence of his own fault in the assault. The jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $250.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Thomas Mc ombs vs. Leopold Bauer, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant for a lot of ground in the Twenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Carrow, Ben. Ebell,
Richmond and etal, A. Heim.
J. C. Parker, K. Weber.

Anniversary Exercises.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of colored schools in Allegheny was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Sixth U. P. church, Sandusky street. There was a very large attendance, including many white persons. The exercises consisted in reading recitations and singing, by the pupils, and were of such a character as to reflect much credit on the teachers who have this school in charge. A large number of drawings by the pupils were on the blackboards, all of which were highly creditable. The conclusion of the exercises by the scholars, addresses were made by Prof. Nagle, M. D. Soule, D. Sallis, and others. Prof. Nagle, in the course of his remarks said that the majority of the colored people of Allegheny have come, or their parents have been, slaves of their own. The first colored school in Allegheny was established some years ago in a small frame church on Roup street, but the building was removed to a small frame building on Montgomery avenue, and about six or seven years ago occupied the present building. Mrs. Ware, one of the teachers, was among the first teachers of the school, having taught the school thirty-five years. She is now entering her thirty-sixth year and has not yet missed one day. Thanks are due to the efficient teachers in the city. The school is in a flourishing condition, and the scholars are making rapid progress in their studies.

The Late Rev. J. Knox.

The funeral services of the late Rev Jeremiah Knox were conducted in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street, yesterday afternoon.—Rev. Wm. Hunter, D. D., assisted by a number of other ministers. The remains were placed within the altar, at the head of the center aisle—the casket being of rosewood, handsomely ornamented, and with gold plate silver. On the latter was a plate with the following inscription: "Hev. Jeremiah Knox, died Nov. 12, 1872, aged 66 years." During the services the relatives and friends of the deceased, who had assembled to witness the sad rites. The services were opened with singing by the choir, after which Dr. Hunter delivered a fitting and appropriate address. The services were closed the exercises with prayer. The audience was then dismissed, passing slowly in front of the coffin, and taking a last look at the features of the departed. The funeral cortege left the church at three o'clock.

Robbed on a Railway.

About one week ago Mr. James P. Brown, of Pulaski, Ohio, while traveling on the Pan Handle Railroad to this city, was relieved of a leathered satchel containing a number of promissory notes, a deed, a receipt for money, and a gold watch and a couple of bottles of brandy. Some days ago the satchel was found in a piece of woods not far from the railroad by a couple of boys, who were on their school. Detectives Scott and Cuppies learned of the robbery, and tracing it up were successful in finding the property. The watch is a relic of a lady near Mansfield. It had been opened and the receiver and some nothing were missing, but the deed and promissory notes were all right. Mr. Brown was highly elated on discover he may be, first drank the brandy, after securing his prize and then becoming intoxicated threw the bag and contents where they were found. The detectives are in the hope that they will secure the thief.

Another Death from Intemperance.

A man named John W. Hays, in the employ of the Union line of Canal Boats, was a repeater at the canal depot, died suddenly yesterday morning in one of the old switch boxes at the transfer yards, on Liberty street, near Twenty-ninth. The deceased had been drinking to excess for the previous evening, and yesterday morning about five o'clock repaired to the switch box and laid down on a bench. He had not lain long before he commenced vomiting, when he rolled off the bench, and in falling his chin struck on another bench. He was picked up but died in a few minutes. The jury empanneled and gave in a verdict in which death resulted from strangulation. The coroner was notified of the occurrence, and will hold an inquest this afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from strangulation while intoxicated. Deceased was aged about forty years and was unmarried. He boarded at the house of Patrick Barry, on Liberty street.

Serious Accident.

About noon yesterday an old lady named McCaughey met with a serious accident while walking along the track of the Pan Handle Railroad in Monongahela borough. It appears that herself and family were moving to West Pittsburgh, and the old lady was walking toward her new house on the Pan Handle Railroad track, when an engine came along and striking her, knocked her down with terrific violence. Some parties who witnessed the accident, took the old lady up and conveyed her to the residence of Mrs. Gallagher, where she now lies in a critical state. She was subsequently removed to her home where she lay, at last accounts, in a precarious condition.

The Lecture Last Night.

The first lecture of the Mercantile Library course was delivered last night by Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Philadelphia, who chose for his subject "Moonshine, or the Illusions of Life." The audience was quite large, and every seat in the hall being occupied. The lecture was an able one throughout, and the speaker sustained his reputation as one of the first lecturers. He referred to the illusions of youth, manhood, love, marriage, men and politics, and illustrated his subjects by anecdotes. The speaker was frequently interrupted during the delivery of his discourse by prolonged applause, showing that his remarks were appreciated.

Highway Robbery.

Last evening, as John Horman was turning the corner of Second and Middle streets, Allegheny, he was met by two negroes named Williams and Phillips, when one of them asked him whether he could change a dollar bill. He answered that he could, and took out his pocket book intending to accommodate the strangers. He had no money done this time, however, than one of them snatched the pocket book, and the two ran away. Horman notified the police of the robbery, when officer Weir was armed with a warrant for the arrest of the negroes. The officer succeeded in arresting them last night, and they are now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

The Police and Fires.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Blackmore issued an order to the police, instructing them, in case of fires at night, to first count the number as sounded on the "big bell," and then to rap their nuckles on the box from which the alarm has been sounded. This accomplished the policeman is to proceed half a block from where he first sounded the alarm and repeat the signal, &c. The idea is a good one, and will work first-class during the prevalence of the horse disease.

On the South Side.

The Mayor's police are commencing to gather in the boys on the South Side. Deputy Mayor Salisbury yesterday caused the arrest of M. Carrigan and James Purcell, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon Charles Wood. Defendants were held for hearings. Deputy Mayor Beisel caused the arrest of Mary Jordan, charged with the larceny of a shawl and a ring from Margaret Gracey. Hearing to-day. The police captured several "drunks" and "disorderlies" who were disposed of according to the most approved city code.

PITTSBURGH MECHANISM.

Another Great Pumping Engine—To Supply Chicago with 36,000,000 Gallons of Water Daily.

Pittsburgh engine builders have long since demonstrated their ability to supply engines of unknown capacity, and for almost every purpose. In the construction of heavy pumping engines they are sold to supply necessity with the foremost builders in the country, as is shown in the fact that cities so important as St. Louis and Chicago have contracted with our manufacturers for machinery of the description mentioned. The great pumping engine constructed by the Knap, Pott Pittsburgh Company, of this city, for the Chicago Water Works, was put into operation on Thursday last. It is thus described in the Chicago *Tribune* of that day:

The type of the engine is a double, vertical, condensing steam engine. The cylinders are 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, with 10 feet stroke. The pumps are 4 feet 9 inches in diameter, with 10 feet stroke, and are connected immediately under the steam cylinders. The pumps are of the Thames-Dutton type, provided with fifteen double-deck Corliss valves. They are designed to deliver 36,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, through a 36-inch main. The beams weigh 19 tons each, are 25 feet long, and make ten strokes a minute. The fly-wheel is 25 feet in diameter, and weighs 36 tons. The fly is polished throughout, and is apparently the perfect of beauty. Any piece of machinery is divisible. All the connections are made of heavy forgings, and are differential. Any piece would make a mirror. The beams and other parts are suspended on single Taskan connections, of massive and exact proportions, which also serve as air chambers. The "cut-